

# DIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

LOUISA, LAWRENCE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 29, 1895.

M. F. CONLEY, Publi sher.

VOL. X, NO. 30.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The Sunday law is to be enforced to the very letter in St. Louis hereafter.

Postmaster Curtis Reed, the founder of Menasha, Wis., is dead, aged eighty years.

Prisoners are being expelled from Costa Rica as suspected of revolutionary tendencies.

Judson Freeman, an American capitalist, fell dead at dinner in the Mexican capital.

Twenty men were injured in a fight between union and non-union workmen at Iowagie, Mich.

The Old Fellows of Akron, O., have decided to commence at once the erection of a temple on Main street to cost \$100,000.

Mrs. Christie Washington, aged 112 years, died in the colored settlement of Lottery field, near Summerville, N. J.

The oldest child is living at the age of 90 years.

Wm. M. Springer, of Illinois, was appointed judge of the United States court of the Northern district of the Indian territory.

The 8-year-old son of Albert Goshert, at Warsaw, Ind., was fatally injured by being knocked down and run over by a runaway horse.

Constantine Buckley Kilgore, of Texas, was appointed judge of the United States court of the Southern district of the Indian territory.

The American Distilling Co. has settled with the receivers of the Distilling Co., and is now in full accord with the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co.

Mrs. Bridget O'Brien, aged 99 years and 5 months, died 5 months in St. Louis, O., of heart disease. She was the oldest female inhabitant of that city.

Dr. George C. Day, a well known physician of Waterbury, Conn., shot himself through the heart on account, it is believed, of financial troubles.

Miss Annie Miller, daughter of the superintendent of the Illinois asylum for feeble-minded children, was accidentally burned to death in that institution.

The funeral of Gen. Adam Badeau took place in Ridgewood, N. J., Friday.

Notable people from New York city and from neighboring cities were present in large numbers.

Some 4,000 men, belonging to the New York city electrical workers and building unions, went back to work Friday.

The eight-hour day, it was agreed, should begin on May 1.

At Reading, Pa., the coroner's jury returned a verdict that "the Oswald boy only defended his mother against the assaults of his father," and the prisoner was set at liberty.

E. T. Kahangi, editor of the Szabadseg, Hungarian newspaper, Cleveland, O., inclosed a letter to the governor of Ohio Thursday morning a notice order for \$20.50 for the Hocking Valley relief fund.

Mr. Preston, director of the mint, confirms the dispatch that a shortage exists in the Carson, Nev., mint. The dispatch places the shortage at \$90,000. Mr. Preston's information places it at \$200,000.

Russell Yeckett, 77 years old, living at Hopewell, N. Y., was found buried to death on the bank of a creek. He had tried to roll into the creek, but was burned to death before reaching it.

The Columbus, Hosking Valley and Athens Railroad Co. has shipped three carsloads of tools and machinery to Nelsonville, O., preparatory to beginning constructive operations on the new railroad.

Jake Neumann, who pretended to have committed suicide, was caught by the authorities in Illinois, and is now on trial at Morrisville, Ind., for assault and battery upon John Hamilton.

The Genoa State bank, of Genoa, Neb., is in the hands of the state savings board. Less than two weeks ago the bank was reorganized, and a new set of officers was chosen, with a woman as president.

At Valparaiso, Ind., Henry Heck, 22 years of age, who tried to wreck the Nickel Plate train two weeks ago, was sentenced to seven years in the Michigan City prison Thursday afternoon by Judge Gillette.

At Noblesville, Ind., Mrs. Hannah Neal, wife of ex-Judge William Neal, died Wednesday, aged 76 years, the result of falling on the ice recently and breaking her thigh. Her former home was in Coshocton county.

James W. M. Newlin, of Philadelphia, charged Judge Gordon, of that city, with misfeasance in office, and calls upon the legislature to give him an opportunity to prove his charges, with a view to impeachment.

Abram Brown and his wife, pioneer settlers of Marion county, celebrated their golden wedding in Marion, O., at the age of 70 and 69 respectively, attended by their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, one of the best known physicians in Chicago, has made a unique suggestion regarding the dress reform movement. She thinks they would put men in skirts. She thinks they would look much handsomer.

At Canton, O., Mrs. Henry Geukes, while washing lace curtains in three gallons of gasoline, was horribly burned by an explosion. She saved her life for the time by jumping into a pond near the house, but is not expected to live.

William Elkins, through the Academy of Fine Arts, has offered a prize of \$5,000 in connection with the sixty-fifth annual exhibition for the best work by an American painter to be exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia in December, 1895.

The governor of Illinois, having signed the civil service reform bill which shall pass the Senate Wednesday, that measure now becomes a law. It is practically the bill prepared by the civic federation of Chicago, and although designed primarily for the benefit of that city, has been so arranged as to apply to all the smaller cities of the state.

Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, has refused to honor extradition papers forwarded to that state for return to Massachusetts of Nellie Wilson, alias White, alias Winter, alias Sheehan, who was under arrest in Chicago and is wanted in Boston for the alleged theft of \$2,000 worth of diamonds.

At Lebanon, Mo., a new political party is being conceived. The date of the accomplishment of this wonderful political feat has not yet been made public, but the present year will witness its birth. "Silver Dollar Dick" is its father and Congressman "Tom" is its godfather.

## INCOME TAX.

A Decision in the U. S. Supreme Court Reached.—It is understood that the Court is about equally divided.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The supreme courtroom was packed Monday by a crowd which rivaled the crush that filled it during the hearing of the income tax cases, the most of those who thronged the chamber were drawn there by the expectation that a decision on those cases would be rendered.

Not a word was said about them, however, and the announcement of the court's determination will be deferred for a week at least, and possibly for two.

This is the usual length of time required for the consideration of a case and the rendering of a formal decision. It is slow work. Immediately after the hearing of a case, or soon after as may be, the court gets together for consultation, and each justice announces his opinion.

If the opinion is unanimous the court selects one of its members to write it out. If it is divided each faction selects its own spokesman. Then comes the writing of the opinions, which is a long, laborious and elaborate task.

When the first drafts have been made they are read to the respective groups for revision, as each opinion is supposed to be entirely satisfactory to each of the justices who sign. After this revision the opinions are printed and then read again as before and again revised.

This is the method followed even in the most insignificant cases, and the process usually occupies at least a fortnight. In a case so far-reaching as the income tax it is not likely that the court had taken a week's recess in order to be free from other business. The probability is that the decision will be announced on April 8, but it is possible on April 1.

The decision of the court has already been reached, although the opinion has not yet been published. Immediately after the court went into executive session on the income tax cases, and spent a full day in earnest consultation before taking a vote.

What that vote was nobody outside the court has the slightest inkling for more than customary caution has been taken to prevent its leaking out. It is known that the court was divided, and that was about all, and there is some reason for the presumption that it is divided equally.

If that is the case the income tax law will be upheld, as the manner in which it comes before the court makes it equivalent to an adverse decision.

The opponents of the law are said to be Justices Gray, Harlan, Shiras and Field, while Justices White, Fuller, Brown and Brewer are quoted as favorably inclined to the theory of its constitutionality.

## SERIOUS CHARGES.

The Greenhut Crowd Said to Have Got Away With \$2,000,000.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A most sensational report was submitted to Receiver McNulta, of the whisky trust, Monday, by experts who for a month have been sifting the books of the Greenhut management of the concern.

Charges of juggling accounts, doctoring books and similar work, are made, and the report asserts that the former directors and officers, by disposing of stock to themselves, had effected a discrepancy of \$1,221,126. The report states that 34,499 shares of stock were sold by the officers and directors to themselves at forty-five cents on the dollar and that consequently almost \$2,000,000 is due from them to the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co.

Whether or not any action to recover the enormous amount thus said to be due will be taken is as yet undecided. Gen. McNulta has called a conference of interested parties to consider the matter and what the little doubt is a question, but the experts' report will result in a hot fight between the present management and the Greenhut people.

## GOING OUT.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The secretary of the treasury has given orders that all the gold bullion in the treasury shall be coined at once. This is a decision of great interest to bankers and brokers everywhere. About \$2,000,000 in gold bars now lie in the vaults at Philadelphia and New York, and the treasury will be ready for any emergency. It is estimated that \$25,000,000 will be coined by June 31, the denominations being eagles and half eagles.

## HONDURAS WILL SETTLE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The state department has received a cable message from Gen. P. M. R. Young, U. S. minister to Honduras, announcing that the Honduran government has promised to settle the case of the U. S. S. Montgomery, recently investigated, and the message is assumed to mean that Honduras will pay Mrs. Renton an indemnity for the murder of her husband and loss of property.

## REFORM FOR NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—The New York city magistrates' bill passed the assembly Monday night by a vote of 45 yeas to 10 nays. It abolishes police justices and provides for the appointment by the mayor of nine police magistrates in their stead, to take office on July 1.

## MEMBER OF THE ORDINANCE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The following appointments were announced Monday: Joseph H. Outwater, of Ohio, to be a member of the board of ordinance and fortifications, vice Byron M. Catehous, resigned; Julius O. Tucker, of Texas, consul of the United States at Martinique, West Indies.

## TROOPS FOR CUBA.

HAVANA, March 26.—The steamers Alfonso XII and Leo XIII arrived here Monday from Spain, bringing two battalions of troops, numbering 1,500 men, to reinforce the army in Cuba.

## CAN'T TRAVEL YET.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—Private Secretary Boyle Monday received the following: "THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 25.—About as well as ever, but the doctor objects to my traveling before Wednesday."—Wm. McKinley.

## FIVE SEAMEN LOST.

VIctoria, B. C., March 26.—The tug Yvel, bound for the stone quarries at Nelson and Ladington Island, was driven ashore on Trial Island during a gale and is a total wreck. Five men were lost.

## LI HUNG CHANG.

A Pistol Fired in His Face, But the Wound Not Serious.

LI WAS RETURNING FROM THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN WHICH HE CONDUCTS NEGOTIATIONS IN BEHALF OF THE CHINESE MISSION—SOMETHING OF THIS MAN.

LONDON, March 25.—The Central News correspondent in Tokyo says that an attempt was made to assassinate Li Hung Chang in a street of Simonsiek Sunday afternoon.

Li was returning from the peace conference, in which he conducts negotiations in behalf of the Chinese mission, and was accompanied by several of his suite. When he was a short distance from his apartments a young Jap ran up to him and fired a pistol in his face.

The young man was seized and disarmed at once by the police. At the station house he gave his name as Koyama, and his age as 21. According to the short report received in Tokyo, Li's wound is not dangerous.

New York, March 25.—Grant, when he returned from his journey around the world, said that he had met with but four great men, Gambetta, King Leopold II., of Belgium, Bismarck and Li Hung Chang.

Chang's family was humble, but little above the coolies, and in a little over fifty years became the virtual ruler of 300,000,000 of people.

Scholarship counts for everything in China, and Chang's first rise came from his great gifts in that direction. But it was not until the Tien-Tsin rebellion (1895) that he showed the ability that in a few years afterward was to make him virtual master of China.

At that time he was viceroy of the province of Kwang-Su, in which Shanghai is situated, and he organized the ever-victorious army, and his title was the officers Americans and Europeans, the whole under the command of "Chinese" Gordon.

After the rebellion Li Hung Chang's rise in office and power was most rapid until 1870, when, after the Tien-Tsin massacre, he was disgraced, and his titles taken away. For two years he remained in virtual retirement, but at the end of that time he was restored to the office of grand chancellor that he had held before, and was chosen to act independently as mediator in the case of the killing of Mr. Margary.

After he became viceroy he was the actual ruler and chief administrator of his country until the misfortune of last summer induced the young emperor to deprive him of most of his treasured decorations, which carried with them an enormous amount of power.

The ex-empress of China has been for years the firm ally and friend of the viceroy, and his influence over her has always been a matter of wonder, for she is a woman of great mental force—an empress in every sense of the word. To her is due the tremendous power that Li Hung Chang has wielded.

Li Hung is a pure Chinese, without a drop of Manchou blood. He is witty, crafty, unscrupulous—approving any means to reach his ends. These have been his chief characteristics in dealing with outsiders and his rivals.

The Times correspondent in Kobe says: "The report of the Japanese landing on Fisher's Island (Pescadore) is officially confirmed. It is rumored that Li Hung Chang has abandoned hope of succeeding in his peace commission."

The Times correspondent in Hong Kong says inquiry has elicited no positive information regarding a Japanese attack on Formosa. The regular steamers continue their trips to and from the island.

## SIXTY-ONE FUNERALS.

MINERS KILLED IN THE RED CANYON DISASTER BURIED ON THE SAME DAY.

EVANSTON, Wyo., March 25.—Walter Miller, the last of the victims of the coal mine disaster at Red Canyon, March 20, was found Saturday night. The sixty-one who met their death the same day were laid to rest Sunday with most impressive ceremonies. There were thirty-one buried from the Mormon church alone. It was intended to carry the coffined bodies of the dead into the church, but after thirty had been carried in, it was found that all of them would occupy so much room that there would not be space to seat the mourners, and the bodies were moved again and arranged in a row at the side of the church.

## REIN TO MEXICO.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 25.—E. F. Coffin, telegraph operator at Glidden station, east of here, on the Southern Pacific, has received a letter from an attorney of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, that his uncle, who lived in that country, had died, leaving an estate of \$10,000. There are four heirs to the wealth, Mr. Coffin being one of them, and he will receive a fourth of the fortune.

## REFUSES TO CONGRATULATE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, March 25.—The Reichstag Saturday, by a vote of 163 to 146 rejected the proposal of the president of the Reichstag, Herr Von Levetzow, that the house congratulate Prince Bismarck upon his birthday, whereupon Herr Von Levetzow, amid vociferous cheers from the members of the right, announced that he resigned the presidency.

## RIVAL TO THE BELL TELEPHONE CO.

LAFORCE, Ind., March 25.—The Elliptical Telephone Co., which will be a formidable competitor of the Bell corporation, has been incorporated. The company has unlimited capital at its command, and will be a competitor for business in all cities and states where the Bell Co. operates exchanges.

## JAPS REPULED.

SHANGHAI, March 25.—A dispatch from Formosa says that the Japanese have attempted to make a landing at the Pescadore islands, but were repulsed with slight loss.

## NEW ROAD TO THE SEA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 25.—The people of this county have subscribed \$150 toward the building of a railroad from the coal fields of West Virginia through this place to Tidewater.

## EX-GOV. ANTHONY IN LUCK.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 25.—S. H. Snyder has resigned the insurance commission of Kansas, to take effect April 1. Ex-Gov. Geo. L. Anthony has been appointed for the term, commencing July 1, and Gov. Morrill will in a few days appoint him to the vacancy.

## REVOLUTIONARY.

A Serious State of Affairs Develops in Canada Over the School Question.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 25.—The order of the dominion government commanding the Manitoba legislature to pass laws granting Manitoba Catholics separate schools reached here from Ottawa Sunday, and will be taken up in the legislature Tuesday. The province is overwhelmingly in favor of national schools as against separate, and the order by the dominion government has created much indignation. The legislature will undoubtedly reject the dominion government's order.

Premier Greenway and all his ministers definitely declare that they will resist to the bitter end the restoration of Catholic schools. The excitement is intense. In the churches preachers Sunday contended their remarks to the impending struggle. Protestant preachers urging Protestants to stand firm against the remedial order, and the Catholic clergy appealing to their flocks to never give up the fight.

The Orangemen of Man., are taking a hard line. Maj. Stewart Mulvey, grand master of the Orangemen, said in an interview: "It cost Canada \$8,000,000 to subdue the half breeds on the banks of the Saskatchewan in 1865. How many millions will it take to make slaves of the people of Manitoba by subjecting them to the Catholic hierarchy?"

A few who foresee the consequences are urging moderation, but the spirits of faction is so fierce their counsels are unheeded. It seems now that if an attempt is made to enforce the government's order revolution will be inevitable.

Upon entering the confederation of Canadian provinces twenty-five years ago the population of Manitoba consisted almost entirely of French Roman Catholics. After the half-breed rebellion had been suppressed the French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with. Twenty years after, in consequence of the immigration from England and other Canadian provinces, French Catholics finally consented to the union, Sir Donald A. Smith giving a pledge for the government that their schools and language should not be interfered with